The Steamer Unicorn. We have no news of this little steamer. If she sailed on the 19th ultimo she is making a very long

sage over the ocean. She will soon be anticipat-

ed by a packet ship. The New Financial Policy of the Govern-ment—Its Operation and Effect.

There exists a very great difference of opinion in

the minds of those attached to the two great political parties, in relation to the operation of the subtreasury law, with its most restrictive specie provisions. There are many members of the whig party in favor of this financial measure of the government, on account of the influence it exerts in protecting all our manufacturing interests, in regulating and in easing the value of the currency of the country at large. It is a settled fact, that the banking sys tems of any number of States cannot improve the circulating medium of the whole country. A dozen States may have banking systems as perfect as possible to create, and the local currency of these States may be sound, but the corrupt banking systems of the other States of the Union must have a tendency to depreciate the currency of the other States, and reduce the quality and value of the

The sub-treasury would affect the currency of every State and Territory in the Union-it would equalize the value, and make it uniform from one extremity to the other; and this alone is sufficient to end the measure to the favor of every one interested in preserving a sound, safe and simple currency. Opposition to this system will continue to be made by the ultra organs of the whig party, and they cannot well do otherwise than keep up their feeble attacks upon a measure so intimately connected with pure democratic principles. Independent of the party character the sub-treasury evidently possesses, we cannot but admit that it contains features eminently calculated to have ultimately a very favorable influence upon the prosperity of the country. We are bound by no party ties; we have no sympathy with any of the political sects of the day; it matters very little to us, which party any important and necessary measure, regulating any of our great interests, springs from; it is our duty and our intention to lend our influence and our support to carry out those things that may appear best calculated to advance our prosperity and in-crease the value and stability of our institutions. We consider the sub-treasury a measure admira-

bly calculated to place this country in a prouder position in the rank of nations than it has ever yet enjoyed, as it will make us more independent of other countries-will prevent those tremendous expanions and contractions in our commercial affairs which have so frequently prostrated every interest. and place us fupon a par with the most prosperous commercial nation in existence. Our future progress will not, perhaps, be so rapid as it has been, but it will be more permanent—it will be upon a bet-ter basis, and, therefore, more solid. Such a conmation is devoutly to be wished; and whatever will bring it about, should receive the countenance of all right minded men.

The effect of the sub-treasury upon the banks will depend somewhat upon the course pur-sued by those institutions. If they move very cautiously, contract their operations, and prepare themselves for any emergency that may arise, they may be able to pass through the crisis safely; but if they do not-if they attempt to expand-their fate is sealed: the sub-treasury will sweep them out of existence by the score. The subtreasury will tend more to preserve the present state of things, rather than produce any very great change. It will not, as many anticipate, do away with banks entirely, as their existence is, to a certain extent, necessary to carry on commerce.

The establishment of the sub-treasury is at this oment of the greatest importance. Our foreign affairs are in a very unsettled state, and if war with Great Britain should grow out of the existing difficulties in relation to the Oregon question, or with Mexico, on account of annexation, a very small part of the surplus in the possession of the banks would be available. It therefore becomes necessary, while we are at peace with the world, to preserve the sinews of war, and place them under the immediate supervision of the government. As a war measure, it is at this time called for; as a peace measure, it is equally important, as it will protect our manufacturing industry, harmonize all the interests of the country, and mercase our prosperity in all things. All we wish is, that it may be, when once more in operation, continued long enough to give it a fair trial. There is a disposition, in both political parties, to repeal its great measures, if they formed, before they have had time to get fairly into operation.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS -The prospect of realizing some important benefits from the wonderful ntion of Professor Morse, in a short time, is very good indeed. It is expected that by the first day of May next, the line between Baltimore and Philadelphia will be finished, and likewise the line between Boston and New York. When these two lines shall be completed, the United States govern-ment will receive the spirit of the foreign news, brought by each steamer to Boston, before the vessel will touch the dock.

The telegraph line between Baltimore and Phila-

delphia, is the best, most substantial, and when com-pleted, the best regulated affair of the kind, probably in the country. The wire and other appurtenances, are of the most substantial and durable kind, and as the line is laid along the route of the railroad, it will possess advantages of importance. In the event of the wire being broken, or any other accident happening, the agent will jump on a loco motive and repair the damage in a very short time

hope the legislatures of the several States rough which telegraphs may be laid, will pass laws of the most stringent nature for their protection-laws that will make it a crime punishable in State prison, for wilfully molesting, or injuring this splendid invention of the age.

Lings.-The law of libel has recently undergone change in the State of Massachusetts, which we tope will be followed by other States. The new law in that State makes no distinction between written and verbal slander, and allows the truth of the matter charged to be a sufficient jus-tification. In the law of libel, as it has always existed in the State of New York, has been a fruitful source of vexation and litigation to all our citizens, and particularly to the editors of ewspapers, who have been harrassed by prosecuions under it. If an editor publish a statement, which by a forced construction, can be tortured into immediately held to bail, and on the trial, is not even allowed to prove the truth of his assertions. This is peculiarly unjust, and savors too strengly of the English law on this subject, which says, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." Massachusetts is entitled to much credit for altering the old law, and we hope the time is not distant when the Empire State will follow her example. This subject will probably engage the attention of the members of the State Convention, and we hope and look for some change in the present odious and oppressive law

Rav. Da. Powsz. -- We are happy in being able to state that this learned divine is not now in so, pracarious a state, as our article in yesterday's paper would imply. We understand that he is conva cent, and hopes are entertained that he will be short ly restored to perfect health.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-This gallery is now open, and the paintings will soon be arranged for exhibition. It is said that the collection this year will be excellent. We shall make it a point to have each painting critically examined, and give

MILITIA REFORM .- A bill " to encourage the foron and maintenance of uniformed corps of mihitia, and to lessen the burdens of the present militia system of this State," has been reported to the Legislature of this State by Mr. Hall, of the Com-mittee on the Militia and Public Defence. There are many important changes made in the present odious militia system, by this bill. Instead

of the parade being made, as at present, to occupy the time of three whole days, during which all business must be left, it is proposed to reduce the parades to two, and both of these to be held the same day-one at 9 o'clock, and the other at 2-sometime between the 1st and 15th of Sep The present odious fining system connected with

the militis, has, more than any thing else, brought the whole system into disrepute. It has become, in fact, a species of robbery, by which a few lazy officers are enabled to live without labor, upon the fines taken from the pockets of honest mechanics and persons who do not wish to set themselves up as laughing-stocks for boys and loafers.

This bill provides a remedy for this. Any person can commute for non-appearance on parade by making payments at the following rates, to an assessor of the town in which he shall reside :- Persons under 21 years of age to pay 25 cents; persons over 21, "having a family for which they provide, and who are not assessed on the last assessment roll of the town," to pay the same sum. All other persons over 21 years of age, may commute for non-appearance by paying 75 cents. The bill, however, provides that all who have not commuted shall be fined or non-appearance, as at present; and the money received from fines and commutations is to be dis tributed among the uniformed and ununiformed mi-

The non-commissioned officers of the ununiformed militia are to be exempt from jury duty and poll tax on the highways; and commissioned officers of infantry, non-commissioned officers, privates and nusicians, of every uniformed corps, are to be exempt, while they continue to do duty, from poll tax on highways, and serving on juries. They are also to be exempt, excepting in case of insurrection, invasion or war, from further militia service, after seven years.

These, we believe, are the only peculiarities of the bill. It certainly makes some much-needed al-terations in the present odious system, and for that eason we should be glad to see it passed, although we doubt not that future wisdom and experience can make alterations for the better in it.

NEW USE FOR THE DAGUERREOTYPE.-We understand that the French people have recently applied the wonderful invention of M. Daguerre to a purpose which we think will be attended with a great many good effects, and tend, in a great degree, to the prevention of crime. The authorities take a daguerreian portrait of every known thief and pickpocket in Paris, and send duplicates to the po-lice authorities of all the other departments of the kingdom. In this way, those characters are known to the police everywhere, and can be watched wherever they may be.

This admirab le plan is worthy of being followed

by other countries; and if introduced into this country, would be attended with the same good results as follow from it in France. Our police offices in the principal Atlantic cities, might have a da. guerreotype apparatus, and a performer attached to each, so that every pickpocket, burglar, forger, and other villain, could be identified by the officers in each city, immediately after receiving his name. It might be introduced into our State prisons, with the same good effects; and the portrait of every criminal that is placed there taken in the same way, and a duplicate placed in the pelice offices of the large cities.

We have no doubt that, if this plan were intro duced in this country, the effect would soon be seen in the diminution of crime. It would deprive those villains of a great portion of that self-assur. ance which is necessary for transacting their villanies successfully; for they would be conscious that their portraits, as true to the original as naturely hand can make them, are in the possession of the officers of justice, and detection would immediately

The expense would be comparatively light, as re-

The expense would be comparatively light, as regards the police offices, and in the State prisons it would be nothing, for the convicts could be taught to perform, in the same way they are taught any other business.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.—We learn from Capt.

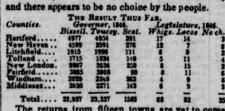
True, of the Majestic, arrived yesterday morning, from St. Domingo, that the political affairs of that Island remain much in the same state as in the last two or three months, with the exception of a strong jealousy which is beginning to show itself among the blacks towards the whites. he blacks towards the whites

The navy of the Dominicans is in a most miserable state—their vessels are manned with men pressed on board against their will, without clothes, half-fed and half-paid, equal to about \$3 per month in paper currency. They have no order on board, nor discipline, not even a code of laws for their navy. Captai : Farnham, while in command of the ship Teboro, formerly the bark Alert, of Boston, was publicly attacked in the street a few days since by a black, and his friends, with whom he had had some difficulty on board, and it was supposed by foreigners generally, that had he used any weapons in defence, he would have been instantly massacred. Captain F. immediately called on the Governor, who has promised him full and satisfactory address, but it is generally thought that they dare not push the affair, for fear of creat-

ing a disturbance with the blacks.

The brig Othello, with a circus company on beard, called here, and asked permission to perform, but was refused in consequence of the state of affairs.

THE ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.-The returns from nearly the whole State have been received;



The returns from fifteen towns are yet to come n. There are twenty-one representatives in Litchfield, and three in Fairfield county, to hear from. The whigs have elected nine and the democrats

majority in 1845 was 3,250; in 1844, 2,991.

The issues of this election were, Oregon, Texas, abolition, temperance, tariff, and sub-treasury.

A meeting of this board was held inst evening, Recorder Scott in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

A bill was presented by the Alderman of the Sixth, and he advocated its being paid, for thirty-one days services for cleaning the rooms in the Tombs, at \$1 per day, which, after some considerable debuts, was referred to the Alderman of the Sixth ward.

The Trustees of the Weich Tabernacie, 149 Christic street, presented a petition praying for a remission of taxes on the parsonage house, which was permitted to be withdraws.

street, presented a petition praying for a remission of taxes on the personage house, which was permitted to be withdraws.

A bill was presented from Stephen Eustis, for cleaning the Court of Sessions, amounting to \$50 99; referred.

The committee on civil courts reported in favor of paying the bill of Andrew Warner, Clerk of the Common Pleas, for services randered, (amounting to \$1078 85, from May, 1848, to May, 1848, which was andited and allowed.

A resolution was presented in favor of paying the late Recorder, F. A. Talmadge, Eq., for a full quarter's services, ending the 1st of May next, which was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts.

The beard then adjourned to Saturday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Esther Eliza, Captain Clark, we have dates from Kingston, Ja., to the 10th inst.

The market continued well stocked with all descriptions of Afserican produce except pork, which was selling readily at \$182 \$19 per bbl., and in demand.

The Br. brig Macator, of Nova Scotia, from St. Johns, N. B., arrived at Kingston on the 12th inst, in a very leady condition, and baving lost her deck load. She would here to heave down for repairs.—K. O. Dens, Merch 19.

THE CRISIS IN OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The Peremptory Demand of Mr. Slidell to be Received as Minister.

The American Fleet off Vera Gruz. MANIFESTO OF SANTA ANNA. ASPECT OF THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

We are happy to inform the public that four of the five mails due from New Orleans, reached this city vesterday afternoon. They contained some highly mportant intelligence from Mexico.

The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 15th ult. Our relations with Mexico appear to be rapidly pproaching a crisis. The Hon. Mr. Slidell had ade a peremptory demand upon the Mexican government to either be received at once as the American Minister, or to have his passports forwarded

This movement had created considerable excite ment in Mexico.

It was uncertain what the Mexican government would do. It was reported, however, that Mr. Slidell would be received as an Envoy to arrange the

Texas matter, but in no other capacity.

The advices are so confused that it is difficult to form any correct opinion of the real state of our reations with Mexico. We, therefore, give the inteligence as it appears in the various New Orleans pa-

But, apart from the news relative to the movements of our Minister, the intelligence from the city of Mexico is important.

If appears from the accounts, that the effort to es tablish a monarchy in that country, daily finds more favor.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, March 28]

The brig Oceans, Captain Creighton, arrived at this port last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 18th inst. Our files by her are incomplete, as the greater part of the mail was put on board the "Water Witch," which sailed the same day.

Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa. Letters from Vera Cruz, dated the 11th inst, represent that he must soon leave Jalapa—it was uncertain whether for the capital or for Vera Cruz—the better opinion at Vera Crux was that he would repair to the capital, or, in other words, that he would repair to the capital, or, in other words, that he would repair to the capital, or, sin ether words, that he would be received by the present government. On this subject La Happeris of the 7th says, that in consequence of a note addressed by Mr. Slidell from Jalapa, a Government Council had been called to deliberate whether or not he should be received; that opinions differed as to the result, but that it was well understood that Mr. Slidell had named eight days as the latest term to which he would wait for a reply.

A verbal report brought by the Oceana, is to the effect that Mr. Slidell was expected in Vera Cruz on the 16th inst, the day the brig sailed.

The United States brig of war Somers arrived at Vera Crus on the 3th inst. There were lying at Sacrificios one frigate and three sloops of war, all belonging to the gulf squadron. One British sloop of war was also lying that only. At that time was made at the present described the colly.

ing there.

Our latest papers from the city of Mexico are to the 7th inst. only. At that time rumors had resched the capital of the advance of our army upon the Ric Grande; it was even said that the advanced troops had seized the pilots of Matamoros, to force them into the service of the vessels of war collecting about the Brazce, Bantingo and the Boca Chica. From every quarter—the Pacific, the Gulf, and by the Ric Grande—the prospect to Mexico, from the United States, according to the papers, was deemed most hostile. Of course a great deal of this hue and cry was all stuff, the different editors entertaining the most exaggerated notions as regards the naval and land forces of the United States in the neighborhood of

the Gulf.

Gen. Mexis had pushed forward 400 infantry to protect the Point Sta. Isabel, and Gen. Paredi was very basy in drumming up supplies to rep-1 invasion. All these movements have reference only to our reconnoitering parties, which having made their observations, immediately retired. The Mexicans think they will be able to concentrate 8,000 men on the Rio Bravo by the 1st of April.

concentrate 8,000 men on the Rice Brave by the late April.

The Memorial Historics—the old Sigle XIX—has been transformed into El Republicane, to show its antipathy, we infer, to the doctrines of El Trempe, the repulsit journal. The war between the two givisions of the Mexican press appears to be waxing fierce, but we see no mention made in the papers before us of the suppression of El Trempe; on the contrary, that paper would appear to maintain its groundwith signal zeal and ability but the opposition to the course of the paper has forced a denial that its course is approved by the Administration.

A private letter, dated on the 7th inst, informs us the ome twenty United States soldiers, who had desert rom Corpus Christ, had arrived at the city of Manious deep the condition of the conditi

which reached us last night. We can only infer from it that the Mexican spirit is thoroughly aroused to resist any monarchical designs; as to the reception of Mr. Sidelil, and the prospect of hestilities, we must wait patiently for later arrivals.

[From the New Orleans Delta, March 26.]

By the Oceans we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst. The files before us are filled with long and important articles against Et Tiemps, the monarchical organ, which continues to advocate and defend its principles. The Memorial Historice has been changed into Et Republicane, with the views of defending the country and celeating the Tiemps.

Mr. Sildeli was still at Julapa, from which place he addressed a letter to the Mexican government, in order to enquire whether he should be admitted or not as Minister. Le Hesperie says that a long debate had taken place at the Council, the result of which was not known—but the Republicane of the 10th says, that by a source whichigan be relied upon, the editors have received information that Mr. Sildell will not be admitted as Minister of the United States, and that Mexico will not enterint only arrangements about the Texas question, unless it is agreed to settle the boundary at the Sabine. We think we see it settled there!

The Mexicans are somewhat alarmed at the arrival of so many American vessels of war at their ports, and the journals we have received state that Gen Paredes is disposed to march personally at the head of the troops, should the Americans show any hostile intentions.

The Republicane of the 10th publishes an extract of a letter which shows, in some respects, the impossibility that Paredes should remain longer in his actual position.

Le Hesperie remarks that the official paper, Et Diarie, has changed its title, and the word Republica does not appear in it as before. In the present state of things, says the Hesperie, the slightest thing is noticed by all, and this change has caused many to believe that the government has an interest in the princip

spys the Hesperis, the slightest thing is noticed by sil, and this change has caused many to believe that the government has an interest in the principles advocated by El Tiemps.

We find full particulars about a loan which the government is about negotiating with three mercantile houses of Maxico, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

It was reported that Gen. Mejis had intercepted some letters for the American Consul at Maximoras, which stated that the American troops were about stationing themselves on the left bank of the Rio Bravo, about the 27th of February.

The Archbishop of Mexico, Senor Don Manuel Posada y Garduno, was preaching in favor of the monarchical system. There are about four thousand clergymen and Iriars in Mexico, and nearly all of them are in favor of a monarchy.

By letters received in Tampico, dated Tepic, 24th Feb., it appears that a new revolution was on the point of breaking out in that portion of the Mexican Republic, the object of which is to separate the states of Sonora, Sinales, Chihnahua, and Durango from the rest of the Republic. Gen. Urres, who has for some time been in retirement, would, it is said, be solicited to take command of the revolutionary forces.

By a passenger arrived on board of the Oceana we learn that at last accounts received at Vera (Truz, on the 15th inst., Mr. Shielil was deily expected at that port, as he had intimated to the authorities, that he must be recognized immediately, or he would be compelled to leave the country.

The Mexican Sectat Vera Cruz consisted of two steamers, three brigs, and four schooners. There were also in port the United States frigate Fotomec, three sloops of war, and the brig Somers. The Somers arrived from Pensacola on the 10th.

[From the New Orleans Times, March 35.]

We have papers from the City of Maxico to the 10th Inst., and from Vera Cruz to date of the Oceana's sailing. It appears that on the 4th inst., the Mexican minister, Sener Cestillo Lanras, received a note from Mr. Sildell.

Highly Important Intelligence. will, since the President and his cabinet find in its fa not only the recorded opinions of the preceding admitration and the late Chambers, but the whole of Mexican press.

In the capital rumors were current that numerous families were about removing from Vera Cruz, slarmed by the probability of the approach of the Angle-Americans. But an explanation is offered, that these families are merely proceeding to Julapa or Medellin, to pass the apring, as is the annual custom. The Vera Cruzance do not consider a conflict near, though possible, as preceding events may have led them to foresee.

A reinforcement of troops has recently left the city of Mexico for the Californias.

An officer of engineers, Lieut. Col. Cano, arrived in

A reinforcement of troops has recently left the city of Mexico for the Californias.

An officer of engineers, Lieut. Col. Cano, arrived in Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., for the purpose of inspecting the Cestle of Sen Juna de Ullca.

It has been announced in the City of Mexico, in a letter from Matamoras, that the American army under Gen. Taylor had arrived at Santa lessel, ten lesques from that city; and that Gen. Meija, the commandant, had hastily united a few troops, and marched forth, determining "io attack the enemy wherever he met him."

It is also formally communicated to the public in the capital, that the number of United States ships of war at Sacrificios is continually increasing.

In Lo Hisperia, of the 7th inst., it is stated that a party of the American army, consisting of 150 man, had made their appearance near Matamoras, but retired after reconnoitering the greund. This sudden visit had produced a good deal of agitation amongst the Mexicans, in their cantonments. They were waiting for reinforcements, which had been dispatched from Montarey and San Louis Petosi, to assume a respectable attitude on the banks of the Rio Bravo.

The same paper states the government were gravely considering the subject centained in Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positive, it adds, that Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positive, it adds, that Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positive, it adds, that Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positive, it adds, that Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positive, it adds, that Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positive, it adds, that Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positiv

letter.

From a diligent examination of the papers which have reached us, we cannot help observing the remarkably pivil and pacific tone of their papers, which contrast so throughy with the bravado and invective which they exhibited some months are

civil and pacific tone of their papers, which contrast so strongly with the bravado and invactive which they exhibited some months ago.

The Esperanza, Tampico paper, states that General Mejia had advanced with 406 infantry, to attack the advanced guard of the American army, which had taken post at Santa Isabel.

It appears that Paredes' Government has just contracted with the houses of Serment, Front and Co., and G. de Drusins and Co., tor a loan of \$1,880,000 to be applied to the victualling, fortifying, etc., of Vera Cruz and San Juan De Ulloa.

There was much talk at Vera Cruz about the possibility of war, when the Oceans asiled.

[From the N. O. Tropic, March 26.]

We have papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th instant. We do not find much that is important, except that the Bishop of Mexico had declared in favor of a monarchy, and that the priesthood generally would side with him. El Trespe was still battling for monarchical institutions, against the tremendous batteries of the republican papers. The most important item we get is from the Espectador, from which we learn that the public attention in the city of Mexico had been intensely excited by a note from Mr. Slidell, and that a cabinet meeting had been held for the purpose of discussing it. Mr. Slidell, who was still at Jalapa, had, in a very courteous but peremptory manner, notified the Mexicang overnment that there must be either war or peace, thus initating the requisite measures to terminate the anomalous relations between the two governments. What followed in the cabinet meeting had not transpired.

mand of Gen. Ampudia, who had issued his proclamation accordingly.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, March 26.]

The advices are from the Capital to the 8th, and Vera Cruz to the 14th inst.

The discussions of the press throughout the country turn chiefly on the monarchical projects recently sprung up, and though a najority seem adverse to assume a foreign yoke, there are not wanting open advocates of the scheme, as a last resort from the evils of misrule and anarchy. The question has evidently become one of serious debate, and some movement in behalf of the project is plainly indicated and expected. The Spanish Minister, we infer from a paragraph in the Indicader of Vera Cruz, has already appeared in the public press in iavor of the project, in reply to Bustamente.

The concentration of American neval forces, simultaneously, as it were, on the gulf and on the western coast of Mexico, and the advance of the army to a post commanding Metamorra, had elicited a strong feeling of apperbasion, as it was conceived at once that the United States were bent on war.

Mr. Gidell, it would seem, had received and transmitted his ultimatum to the Mexican government, to be accepted or rejected in eight days. The nature of this ultimatum bad-not transpired in any of the papers we have seen, nor had the decision of the government in regard to it. The communication of Mr. Sildell, it appears, was submitted at ones to the extraordinary Congress then in assume at Jaispa, bir movements contingent, we inserted the proper of the Mexican power of the Mexican power of the mexican power of the mexican and the decision of the government in regard to it. The communication of Mr. Sildell, it appears, was submitted at ones to the extraordinary Congress then in assume at Jaispa, bir movements contingent, we inserted the propers of the Mexican power of the M

part of Mexico, through which immense quantities or specie are smuggled out of the Republic.

[From the N. O. Bee, March 28]

On examining more attentively our files of Mexican papers, we perceive, by the Locemeter of Vera Cruz, that the communication of Mr. Stidell, of which the public journals have made mention, demanded a peremptory decision on the question of recognition as minister plenipotentiary, to settle not only the Texas question but that of the indemnity. According to the same suthority, the government asked the opinion of the council, which thought that Mr. Slidell could only be received in the capacity of an envy extraordinary, to open negotiations relative to the question of Texas alone, postponing all other questions until that is settled.

The Locemoter remarks that though the views of the government are not yet definitely ascertained, there is every reason to believe their decision will be that of the council. On the other hand, Mr. Slidell will abate no jot of his pretensions, and will certainly return home as soon as he receives a reply to his note. In such an

council. On the other hand, Mr. Slidell will abate no jot of his pretensions, and will certainly return home as soon as he receives a reply to his note. In such an event the Locemotor fears that the American squadron in the Pacific will attack the Mexican ports, and that General Taylor's army will advance upon the Rio Grande.

The rumor prevailed that the population of Vera Cruz was rapidly immigrating into the interior. The Locemotor denies the truth of the report.

The expedition against Mexico Left on the 10th inst.

The diligence which left Vera Cruz on the 9th was xi-fied near the gates of the city.

The expedition against Mexico left on the 10th inst. The diligence which left Vera Cruz on the 9th was rifed near the gates of the city.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, March 28]

El Republicano—the successor to the Sigle XXX—gives full details of the revolution in Yucatan, and then remarks that it is most singular that neither the government nor the government papers have allowed the slighest intimation of so important an event to transpire. It is announced that President Paredes will take the field in person, if the war with the United States is commenced by an attack on the part of our fleet lying at Vera Cruz.

El Republicane sets down Gen. Taylor's force at 6000 men marching upon Metameros, while another column of 1000 is moving to a higher point on the Rio Grande, and yet the General commanding the vanguard of the Mexicans, is totally destitute of resources to make head against them—so says the Monitor.

A paper called El Contra Trempe, has been started at Victoria, in Durango.

The Mexican government, in its necessities, condescended to despatch Col. D Juan Cano to Yucatan, to solicit aid to prosecute the war against our country.

The Diario Official denies that Gen. Urres has any connection with the plot to separate the Western departments from the Central government, and says he is on his way to the capital.

The Mexican press, both opposition and administration, are clamorous for war with the United States, and the official journel says the President is deing all in his power to be able to commannes heatilities.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, March 29.]

Since our lest more copious files of Mexican papers have resched us by the Water Witch, but we have seen nothing leter than the 14th inst. from Vera Cruz. The papers of that fasts allegs that the government had not then replied to the note in which Mr. Slidell demanded to be informed categorically whether he would be received or not. They say that there can be no doubt that the government will follow the advice of the council, and refuse to receive

powered them at once, Mr. M. resceiving a severe beating before he gave up. The rescally leafones were masked at the time. Along with the conducts was J. S. Jenkins, a profile painter well known in this vicinity. The robbers not only took his money and clethes, but also his paints and brushes. In a letter which he has written to this city, he quantity remarks that he has now been twice robbed in Mexico, and has "seen the elephant" so often, that he has become disgusted with the sight. He speaks in warm terms of an English gentleman at Jalapa, who supplied him with money and clothing, and also of the generosity of Mr. Dimoud, our Consult at Vera Cruz, in furnishing him with such necessaries as his exigencies demanded.

The Mexican papers translate a pitiable account of the sufferings of Gen. Taylor's troops at Corpus Christi. The distress of the officers for the want of fire, truffied turkeys, and other like incentives to arduous service, is

The Spanish brig or war records on the 19th inst., for Havana.
It appears from a Vera Cruz paper, that the Cumberand is the United States frigate lying at Sacrificios. Et

[From the New Orleans Delta, March 29.]
have been furnished by a friend with an extract
etter from an officer attached to the Gulf Squad-

ve story.

Tuesday, the frigate Cumberland arrived, and raday Com Conner transferred his 'figg'to her. of that although she was fitted out for the Coast a and the Muditerranean, she will remain on this

French bark and an English bark."

[Correspondence of the Mobile Herald.]

Fransacolla, March 25.—You have already been advised of the arrival of the U. S. frigate Raritan, Captain Gragory commanding, from the Brazils.

Lieut. Porter arrived here on Sunday last, two days in advance of the mail from Washingion, with important dispatches for our Minister in Mexico, Mr. Slidell. The steam frigate Mesissipp got under way yesterday, and left for Vera Cruz with these dispatches, and Lieut. Porter remains here to take back to Washington such intelligence as our next arrival may bring. The dispatches here alluded to may truly be said to be of an important nature, and warrant the helief that their receipt in Mexico will determine our anxious affairs with that country, either pacific or otherwise.

The unexampled forbestance heretofore observed and

leag forbearance.

After all our ships destined for the Gulf of Mexico shall have arrived at Vera Crux they will number over 300 guns—a number sdequate to accomplish any object our commanding officer may desire to effect.

The Raritan is a beautiful ship and satisfast. She will leave in a few days for Vera Crux; and should we have a brush with Mexico, I think the Raritan may be put down for two chances, for it is well known that Captain Gregory, to use a phrenological term, has the bamp of aghtiveness strongly developed, as could be testifed to by the surviving Englishmen who participated in our last war with him.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

One of our Havana correspondents writes u culations in relation to the movements of Sar The letter is dated—

Santa Anna appears to have more important business on his bands just now than cock fighting, and his chickens have little other fus than crowing over their past victories. The ex-President has his emissaries going backward and ferward continually, between Havana and Mexico, and his ex-ministers, who are here in exile along with him, are very sanguine of his return to his native land much sooner than most people are aware of. As to the idea of establishing a monarchy in Mexico, more especially a Spanish one, Santa Anna and his friends laugh at it as the most abund chimera in existence. It is true that large sums of money are continually being sont from this place for the purpose of corrupting the present government of Mexico, and emissarise have also been sent by the authorities here to work upon the discontented in the prickly past Ranshills, but

anworthy and unjust imputations, which served at the time to please and amuse my enemies.

"I had come to this conclusion in the supposition that my seatiments being well known to be eminently Mexican, no one would be found mean enough to do me the

be offended at the great bulk of my countrymen, and capable, on that ground, of the dire infamy of driving a degg at into the entrails of my mother country. Oh, no! A thousand times no!

A thousand times no!

"Aggrieved and calumnisted by a few personal enemiss of mine, whom! pardon and pity, I have no cause of locomplaint against the majority; but even if I had, my v'mgeance would be to form vows for their prosperity during my exils, and to sacridoe myseli, in case of need, choe more in defence of my beloved country. While refuting the calumny of my detractors, and dissipating the conjectures formed by those who know me not, I must setemally protest that I will prefer to wander all my life time through foreign countries, and die far away from a well beloved country, rather than to seek to return to its bosom through the road of violence, opprobrium and infamy.

A L. DE SANTA ANNA."

Hyana, Feb. 8, 1846.

FROM HAVANA—TEN DAYS LATER.—The fast sailing packet brig T. Street, Captain McConnell, arrived yesterday from Havana, bringing us full files of papers to the 21st inst.

The following are the most important particulars we find in the Fars, Dierie, and Prenes.

The Acrobate arrived at Havana on the 12th, and were to commence their performances on the 21st, together with the Campanologiane, who arrived from Araness Bay on the 17th, on beard the schooner Fairy. The Ravels arrived at Havana from the interior cities, the same day that the Acrobate landed. These, we perceive, danced at the last masked ball, givan on the 18th, at the Tacon Theatre, for the benefit of the "Catelonisme Benevolence Society"

The Italian Opera Company were performing at Matanzas, whis they had not been very successful. We perceive that Signor Perozzi, who was lately in Mazioo with Mile. Borghese, is with the troupe at Matanzas.

The Havana journale state that Signor Marti has engaged to be the manager in the new company that is to be procured from Europe, and that he has already received part of the 320,000 appropriated for the purpose, ment for the two years; and bignor marts it was have made arrangements to have them sing at Matanzas, New Orleans and Mexice, during the rest of the year,—as the Havana Theatre will not open until October, and be closed as soon as the Carnival commences.

The Empresario made her last trip to Havana in two and a halfdays, from Belize.

The sugar market was still dull for the season, and prices had experienced but a slight alteration. Coffee very scarce and dear.—N. G. Della, March 27.

LATER FROM GALVENTON.—By the arrival last evening of the steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, we have Galveston dates up to the 24th inst.

The news is of ne importance. All was quiet on the frontiers, and the Legislature was principally occupied in matters of mere local interest. The following resolution had been offered in the House:—

Be it Resolved, That our Senstors in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, to vote for the resolution introduced into the House of Representatives, giving notice to Great Britain of the cessation of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

No news from Gen. Taylor, and the advance of the "Army of Occupation" towards Matamoras.—New Orleans Ficayuse, 27th wif.

THE RECEST OREGON MEETING IN PHILADE We have received the folk

of Thursday was but thinly attended, &c.; and your extorial entitles it a fifty four forty meeting; and from sy witnesses you were informed that it was comparative a failure in point of numbers, &c., &c. It is a little remarkable that every paper in the city, speaking upon it subject, acknowledged the meeting to be a large, we large one; and that it was so, every man of truth will was present will admit; you have, therefore, been d ceived and imposed upon, as well in reference to it character of the meeting as to its numbers. The cafor the meeting, and the preemble and resolutions, will it it it is improperly denominated a 64 meeting. It was what is purported to be a meeting it urge upon Congress immediate and ample appropriation for the defences of the country, &c. And I say, without the fear of contrediction from any unprejudiced it ruth-loving source, that it was one of the largest, mo harmonious, and enthusiastic meetings I have witnessed in our city for many a day. The New York Hersda is favorite paper of mine, as much for the early and ur versal information it sends forth to the country, as for the promphase with which it corrects any error whic perchance creeps into its columns, in the haste of bur ness. I rely upon your love of truth and justice for place in your paper for this latter.

I am sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ROBERT M. LEE.

We doubt whether there is much discrepancy, a ter all. The eye-witness estimated the Philadelph neeting by the standard of similar meetings in Ne York. It may have been large by the Philadelph bushel, but small by the New York bushel. It w do for a beginning. Better luck next time.

Theatrical and Musical. PARK THEATHE.—Shakspeare's comedy of "Much A About Nothing" was presented at the Park last evening to a growded house. The character of Benedick was sustained in an able manner by Mr. Murdoch. Mr. Mr.

ballet of "Fleur on Unions." She has ve much improved during her visit to Paris, and is a graduate in the second s

NEW GREENWICH THEATRE.-The of acting, in consideration of his years and sta His conception of the part might, however, hav more accurate, his delineation better sustained Eddy is a young actor, possesses much ability laudable ambition, which must be appreciated by lover of the histing.

Mr. Rockwell's company of vocalists rand miscellaneous concert, vecal and filitary Hall, Newark, on Friday ever felson will perform on the rock here

A. Harris, Albany.
G. Loss. — L. Smith, Philad; W. Cohen, Balt; Hallowell; W. S. Grant, do; J. S. Bostworth, P. Hallowell; W. S. Grant, do; J. S. Bostworth, P. Howann. — H. Shepherd, Troy; Messes. Fatte Oliphant, Philad; J. Smith, Galveston, J. Gable Pock, Tenn; J. Hannagan, Albany; D. Dillar Kearns, N. H; H. Quackenbose, Troy; Messes, Danchy, Captain Truesdell, S. H. Tupper, J. Troy; W. C. Henderson, Quebec; J. A. Moore A Kobinson, Albany; N. C. Newell, Utica; Gec. A Kobinson, Albany; S. Boffalo; J. Gilmon, Balt; er, Philad; M. H. Stevens, Washington; J. W. Virginia.